

DAY AND NIGHT; FULL LEASED
WIRE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1921

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
WITH ALL THE LOCAL NEWS.

Housing Problem Holds No Worries for Motor Campers; Make Many Friends And Never Get Lonesome; Tourists From as Far as Japan Visit South Bend

BY DOROTHEA CARIEN.

THE housing problem worries you, and you're perplexed about the rent, consider the motor camper. The first of the month means nothing to him. From his happy point of view, home is where the Ford is.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis, whose camp-home for some weeks past has been situated across the river from Golden av., camping is the only life. Their solution of living problems is simple: Food and clothes reduced to a minimum; (they don't have to live up to the standard set by the neighbors); rent eliminated; gasoline—well, that's a necessity, like bread, which has to be paid for when one feels the urge to travel. But Mr. Davis can always manage to pick up enough odd jobs on the way to pay current expenses. He doesn't have to pull the ends very hard to make them meet.

The Davis' have come here from Kalamazoo on their way south. They like South Bend.

Never Get Lonesome. "We've made lots of friends here," said Mrs. Davis with a smile which should make friends anywhere. "Every night people come along and stop, and sit down and talk—sometimes 12 or 15 a night. We never get lonesome—meet more people this way than if we lived in a house."

Their camp has many improvised conveniences, most of which Mr. Davis has built of packing box lumber. A table, a cupboard, a cradle for the baby and benches add to camp comfort. They are roughly made, and will be left behind when the family moves on. All other necessities they have brought with them in their automobile. It seems incredible that a five-passenger Ford should hold a refrigerator, a cooking stove, a radio, phonograph, stove and clothing, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Davis and three lively children, but Mrs. Davis says it is easily packed. Transportation is the least of their worries.

Winter No Worry. Worries don't seem to associate with the Davis' some centuries ago Shakespeare wrote verses about the joys of outdoor life, ending with the refrain:

"Here shall he
Find no enemy
But winter and rough weather."

Not even winter worries the Davis'. They avoid it by moving south. Had Shakespeare known of Fords he might have eliminated winter as an enemy. Rough weather they do have, but they laughed when I asked them if they found camp life uncomfortable during storms.

"We just stay in the tent," said Mr. Davis, who looks vigorously healthy. "A drop or two trickles in—that doesn't bother us any. We keep dry and the wind doesn't bother us either. Our tent is tight and solid."

Mr. Davis says he has always loved to travel. He has tried sedentary life, too. For seven years he drove an ice wagon in South, and he liked his occupation. But he wanted to see the country, and as Mrs. Davis shared his love of adventure they gave up their permanent home and began touring.

Can't Depend on "Johnny." They say they find plenty of social life on the road. Frequently other motor campers join them, and then life is merry. Evenings are particularly gay when they travel in caravan. With the Davis', at present, are Mr. and Mrs. Mack, of Grand Rapids, and two brothers of Mr. Davis.

"Married folks are the best to have travel with you," says Mr. Davis, with an understanding look. "You can't depend on a young man. He gets to some town where he meets a girl—and then it's good-bye Johnny. Can't leave town. Has to settle down and won't go a step further with the crowd."

Housekeeping is not difficult once you get used to the life, says Mrs. Davis. She does her washing regularly in the orthodox way with a washboard and tub which they carry with them. All her cooking she does on a little folding stove under which the wood fire is laid. The steaming dinner of corn, potatoes and steak which Mrs. Davis placed on the table as I talked with her had been easily prepared on the little stove.

Auto Travel Popular.

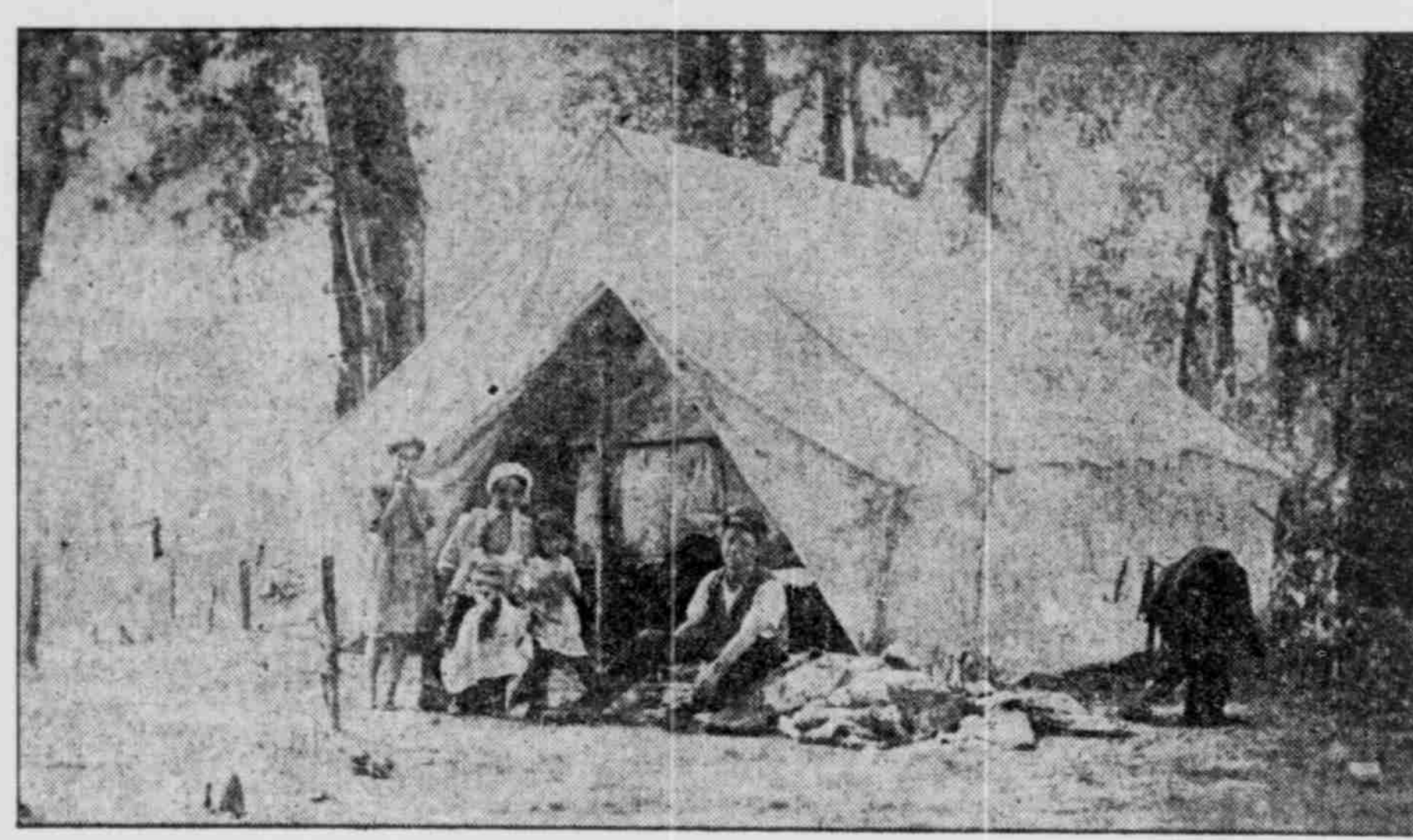
The Davis' are by no means alone in their enthusiasm for motor camping. High railroad fares and high hotel rates are fast making the auto-camp a phase of our national life. If any proof of the popularity of this mode of traveling is needed one has only to visit Potawatomi park, where tourists from every corner of the United States enjoy South Bend's hospitality.

Mr. Perley, secretary of the South Bend park board,

estimates the number of guests this summer at 900. Their stay is short—48 hours at most—but while they remain they are completely at home. They pitch their tents and build a fire; South Bend provides the fuel, light, and police protection, and that's all they need for comfort. Early morning usually sees the tourists on their way, for most of them have a long journey ahead. The next night, if they have not found another friendly city to afford them a camping ground, they will have found at least a friendly roadside.

Came From Far East.

The Potawatomi park register, in which visitors sign



Here's a flat from which the tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis have no fear of ejection when they don't pay their rent. If they have to move, they move the "flat" to any camping place.

their names and home addresses, is an interesting document. On its pages are found names of citizens of every section of the country. Many tourists come from the far west, particularly from California. Texas, Florida and Georgia have their representatives. The far east is apparently as enthusiastic as the far west, for many eastern cities are registered—Lynn, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn among them. Even New York City, whose natives are not much given to exploring the mainland, has its place among the registrants.

Nor is the camping fever confined to persons of

American birth. Among the guests of the summer was a Japanese family enroute to Cornell to attend the graduation exercises of a son. Another foreign group was a family of East Indians who pitched tents one night on their way west.

Most tourists travel in open cars, attaching their tents to the side or to the running board. Modern improvements, however, are rapidly being introduced by ingenious campers and the motor-van is being developed.

Builds Motor-Van.

In a vacant lot on Hydraulic av., just off LaSalle, one of these vans is in the process of construction. Mr. Gregoire, a French Canadian, owner, designer and maker of the house-car, is completing it in his spare time, and expects to have it ready to start for California in November. On an Overland chassis he has built a van body with solid doors which can be securely locked. The interior resembles the modern one-room apartment. Everything folds up to the walls, bed-spring and bedding against one side, table, bench and stove against the other. Tiny electric bulbs furnish the illumination. A sheet of galvanized iron makes the roof waterproof.

"It's especially nice on rainy nights," says Mr. Gregoire, who has the characteristic enthusiasm of the auto-camper. "You can shut the doors and windows and listen to the rain patter on the roof."

Mr. Gregoire sees many advantages in the home on wheels. He estimates the cost of his house-car—chassis, van equipment and all, at \$250. He loves to travel, and this device makes it possible for him to go when the spirit moves him, without consulting time-tables or making hotel reservations.

Friendliness Reigns.

"You meet such nice people," he tells you. "That's one of the best things about it. Everyone is equal on the road—nobody's too good to speak to you and everybody's friendly."

Friendliness is indeed the high sign of the motor-camper. They have no fraternal organization, no secret grip or badge, but their fraternal spirit manifests itself in cordial greetings and a helpful spirit. Campers are on good terms with each other and with the world. And they don't cuss the landlord.

Blindness to Sin Shields Virtuous Movie Beauty Destined to Succeed

Weak Fall, in Office or
Shadowland, Says Mother
of Alice Calhoun.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Movies and morals are being discussed everywhere as a result of the Arbuckle case. "What price must a girl pay for a movie career?" people ask. The question is answered in this article by Mrs. Florence Calhoun, mother of Alice Calhoun, the Vitaphone star.

By FLORENCE CALHOUN
Mother of Alice Calhoun, Vitaphone Star, the Youngest in the Movies.

MUCH has been said: How do film plays influence the morals of the audience? How far does public taste determine the ethics of shadowland?

In the fan mail of every successful star comes many queries about the fitness of movieland as a place for a girl to make her career.

As the mother of Alice Calhoun I have been fated to read an enormous number of such letters. I think that a single brief answer covers them all:

Human beings are the same, on a set or off; human nature can't be changed by a make-up; nor the heart of man or maid by a costume; nor conduct by the ability to act a part.

Alice Calhoun and I are still very new to the magical mysterious world behind the silver sheet. So new that it seems only yesterday since I, the mother, hovered close to the broad chalk line, studied the actors moving briskly through a scene, and asked anxiously:

"Where's my daughter? Where's Alice?"

Since that day I have learned a good deal more than how to pick out my own child under a Klieg light. I have learned that movie actresses and actors brings out of the movie environment just about what they take into it.

Weak Would Fall Anywhere. Character means resistance to evil, and laziness, and sloth, and some other things, and the girl who cannot survive the temptations of the movies probably would not survive the temptations of an office, or a shop or factory or society.

Character means the impossibility of being displaced. I learned years ago when it still was fashionable to read Emerson.

Today there's a new word for the same old spirit: We no longer talk about building character, we discuss morale.

In one way, morale and morale mean the same thing. Nobody ever will have reason to question the character of any person who possesses a high morale.

This is about the first observation I made in movieland, and it is the one I have most often handed on to inquiring mothers made anxious by the ambitions of beautiful daughters aspiring to careers upon the silver sheet.

Courage One Morale. There are various kinds of morale as well as various degrees. The most obvious of all the morales is courage. Many a movie star has "a rendezvous with death," as when the scenario demands a conflagration.

Frequently a film star must stay in bed with bandaged eyes for a day, perhaps for several days, while her eyes are being treated for inflammation caused by the lights used in close-ups. It is an accepted hazard of the business.

There are other morales without which no movie star has ever yet succeeded.

Beauty of Soul Needed. That beauty is the only asset required to assure a girl success in the movies is a fallacy, but it is a popular belief.

Animated by it, many of Alice Calhoun's fans send her their pic-

tures, asking if the originals are qualified for camera work.

Some are so charming that she often wonders why fate directed her instead of some other into the world of photoplay.

Beauty is essential—but beauty of face and figure alone will not suffice for enduring success. There must be beauty of soul—and this beauty is achieved by resistance to the temptations that beset the girl on her way to stardom.

These temptations are not necessarily of shadowland. They are many outsiders who make it their avocation to prey upon the girls and women of screen or stage. These seem to think that because a girl entertains the public, she is public property.

Strength of soul usually goes hand in hand with health of body.

And given a certain amount of good looks, of a kind which will photograph to advantage, good

features, asking if the originals are qualified for camera work.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in her name alone.

Hence movie producers want a star to safeguard her health. They prize most the star whose private life is such that she will serve them longest on the screen.

Joy of Work Needed. This means that every girl, hoping to make a substantial success in the movies, must ordain her life with care.

But there is a supreme morale without which no movie artist ever arrived anywhere.

What will assure success in movieland?

Whoever has attained stardom expects to receive this question in every mail.

There is but one answer to it, a brief one, often an unwelcome one, because many immature but ardent fans see a film heroine only as an exquisite creature flitting daintily through thrilling love scenes in

the work must animate the soul of the artist.

In screen art the actress who succeeds for herself succeeds also for those who work with her.

I fancy more than one star has reminded herself, "I must make this film as fine as I can, not only for my own reputation but also for my producer, and for my director, and the cast and the extras, and for the electricians and the decorators and the carpenters; yes, even to the prop boy who fetches and carries. I am pledged to make this film the best I have ever done."

And then one must have a little

(Continued on Page 22.)

TEACH FLAG ETIQUETTE IN SCHOOLS HERE

Patriotic Behavior Proves
Most Puzzling to Ex-Sol-
dier, Says Bullock.

WHAT shall I do when the flag goes by?

Answers to this question and others puzzling to citizens who would not knowingly commit breach of etiquette of the flag but who often do so through unfamiliarity with rules of patriotic behavior, are being taught pupils of the South Bend public schools. The regulations have been compiled for the use of this helpful addition to the curriculum, unless that immigrant had familiarized himself with everything peculiar to the country.

Some Grateful; Some Tolerant.

Such work, as anyone can appreciate entails huge expenditures, and energy. Probably many a citizen has asked himself or herself whether to trust blindly statistics and be satisfied that the nation's naturalization program is a success in every respect, or benefit to the country and thus to him as a citizen, and to the alien.

Doing Americanization work different people can be met; some who are eternally grateful and actually measure the greatness of the benefit derived therefrom in concrete terms; some too, who regard it as one of the first manifestations of "American eccentricity" so much spoken of in pre-war times, an opinion which, by the way, has changed considerably since 1917. These people indulge in it, or think they are good-natured enough to subject themselves to such a phase of a metamorphosis as they are "willing" to undergo, good sports as they are, anyway. And finally comes the fellow who thinks he is doing a great favor to the country, especially to the community he happens to be part of; goes merely as a farce through everything more or less expected of him, and finally crowns his audacity by applying for and obtaining papers. I am not saying becoming a citizen, because he never does, except as a matter of record in some books, and then exercising his civic privileges as he finds it necessary. I am glad to say though that the last two, or rather their number, which always were in the minority anyway, are vanishing.

Immigrants Want Adoption.

The immigrant of recent years has been acquainted in most cases by

being given the place of greatest elevation.

The only exception to the rule that requires the topmost place for the Stars and Stripes is in the use of the church flag—a blue cross in a white triangle—during the time of a religious service on board a U. S. ship, in a military chapel or in a camp, when the church pennant may temporarily (during the actual time of the service) float above the national flag.

The same rule holds good in matters of decoration. Wherever flags of different nations, or the emblems of any organization are used with the national emblems, the Stars and Stripes must be given the place of honor, i. e., at the front at the right of the line and if several different flags are to be raised upon poles or standards of any kind the Stars and Stripes must



Mrs. Florence Calhoun and her daughter, Alice Calhoun, the Vitaphone star.

health is the next essential to film stardom.

Must Safeguard Health.

It cannot be denied that beauty of a certain special type which directors and camera men recognize at a glance is a factor in the making of a star.

But there is a tremendous wear and tear upon beauty in the movies of which the young aspirant and the fans seldom dream.

This is not the wear and tear of dissipation—but the strain and tension of quick and precise acting before the camera.

Every woman knows the effect of overwork upon good looks—until one has recuperated.

The movie industry is run primarily to make money. A high-salaried star is a large investment.

Yearning to Become "Real Americans" Spurs Aliens to Forsake Pleasure for School Work

Americanization Class Thanks
South Bend For Summer
Course Opportunity.

By E. D. ANTONIU,
Instruction in Summer Americanization School.

SOME of the South American countries have within the last few years since the war recognized the value of nationalization of their immigrants, and have gone into the work in a rather serious fashion, according to reports. Of the success or lack of it little could be said, because of its youth.

The nationalization of the immigrant is done in no other country on a larger scale than in the United States. Modernization into the customs, habits, laws, and language of this great republic date farther back than the archives of any other country could boast of. We could ascribe this first to the fact that we all are descending from immigrants and as such are able to better understand the value of the work, and second, to the fact that this country, in its tendency to equal the countries of the old world—wherein we have gone one better, surpassing them all—should have found in any immigrant an obstacle rather than a helpful addition to its population, unless that immigrant had familiarized himself with everything peculiar to the country.

Some Grateful; Some Tolerant.

Such work, as anyone can appreciate entails huge expenditures, and energy. Probably many a citizen has asked himself or herself whether to trust blindly statistics and be satisfied that the nation's naturalization program is a success in every respect, or benefit to the country and thus to him as a citizen, and to the alien.

Doing Americanization work different people can be met; some who are eternally grateful and actually measure the greatness of the benefit derived therefrom in concrete terms; some too, who regard it as one of the first manifestations of "American eccentricity" so much spoken of in pre-war times, an opinion which, by the way, has changed considerably since 1917. These people indulge in it, or think they are good-natured enough to subject themselves to such a phase of a metamorphosis as they are "willing" to undergo, good sports as they are, anyway. And finally comes the fellow who thinks he is doing a great favor to the country, especially to the community he happens to be part of; goes merely as a farce through everything more or less expected of him, and finally crowns his audacity by applying for and obtaining papers. I am not saying becoming a citizen, because he never does, except as a matter of record in some books, and then exercising his civic privileges as he finds it necessary. I am glad to say though that the last two, or rather their number, which always were in the minority anyway, are vanishing.

Immigrants Want Adoption.

The immigrant of recent years has been acquainted in most cases by

being given the place of greatest elevation.

The only exception to the rule that requires the topmost place for the Stars and Stripes is in the use of the church flag—a blue cross in a white triangle—during the time of a religious service on board a U. S. ship, in a military chapel or in a camp, when the church pennant may temporarily (during the actual time of the service) float above the national flag.

The same rule holds good in matters of decoration. Wherever flags of different nations, or the emblems of any organization are used with the national emblems, the Stars and Stripes must be given the place of honor, i. e., at the front at the right of the line and if several different flags are to be raised upon poles or standards of any kind the Stars and Stripes must

some returned, or visiting friends from America, with conditions, customs, many with the sincerity and good faith in which everything is done for the man or woman, who comes to make his or her home here.

The immigrant doesn't come to adapt the United States any more, but to be adopted by this great mother; OUR COUNTRY!

With such material ready to absorb good teachings given in good faith, and also considering the fact that a greater number than ever before is likely to remain here, become real Americans, and rear their families in that spirit; the work of naturalization should be more intense than ever before. It should interest not only the evening school superintendent, the teacher, the executive of some industry anxious to compare favorably with some other industry in a neighboring town, lady church workers, etc., but everyone. None of us can afford to let this opportunity fly past. No native can afford it if he is at all interested in the welfare of his country, first of all his immediate community, and thinks of his forefathers, even if he can trace them back as far as the Mayflower, as revered Pilgrims. Were they not immigrants? No naturalized citizen if he swears allegiance to this country, then take out his papers, can afford to overlook the opportunity. No, alien, if he wishes to become a real American, can afford to pass up the chance to join in one of the greatest movements South Bend has ever experienced.

There is nothing to prevent South Bend from showing the rest of the country that the right moment has come, to excel all former accomplishments. There may be other localities doing quite a bit more than is

being done here—there is a greater number doing less.

The accompanying pictures illustrate the fact that things beyond accomplishment until recently, have been done. A summer course in Americanization is a task men once couldn't have believed in, at least to my knowledge, acquired during nine years of residence in this country, six of which were devoted partly to the immigrant and his Americanization. The men in the picture have been faithful students at the summer course and intend to continue the work, extending it into the fall term. They are organized into an Americanization committee, campaigning among their friends, and have the following message for South Bend:

Abandon Pleasure For Study.

"We, members of the summer Americanization class of South Bend, wish to thank first, Col. C. S. Bullock creator of the idea of our class; second the board of education for sanctioning the undertaking and the generous cooperation; and last, but not least, the entire city for making it possible for us to do some studying in the summer, thus enabling us to do more advanced work in the evening classes of the next term. On analyzing the reasons, which have provided us with the opportunity to study, we have found the sacrifice, because that's what it seemed at first, of pleasures and a few hours away from our families, worth while.

"The benefit the community derives from the knowledge of English and everything American may be great. Our employers' benefit may be even greater as we become more useful to him. We may be able to earn promotions at greater pay. But the greatest benefit reverts to us. We

learn to understand the country and its greatness and can't but be longing to some day become its citizens. Able to speak, read and write U. S., the country unfolds itself gradually before our eyes in an entirely different light from the one at which we have of it. Misunderstandings are less apt to occur, we become more content.

"Only one who has gone through such experiences can appreciate and forgive us the wrong impression the immigrants form of our surroundings. Everyone seems critical, without understanding and impatient. No matter how good intentioned, we view any approach with suspicion. Often we are condemned for it. We lose the esteem and respect of our own children; because, while they put their feet under the same table with us, they think and view things differently, in many cases are hardly able to understand us; the home discipline is ruined.

"We recognize that it is our duty to remedy these conditions, and can do so with the generous aid put at our disposal, and are willing glad to take advantage of it. If you are an employer of foreigners, be it one, two, or several thousands, spare no effort though you may meet with passive interest or none at all, to convince every one of your employees or acquaintances of the truth of our statement. The enrollment for the evening classes is rather close at hand and everyone should take advantage of it. Soon we shall have to ask more than your good will, as actual cooperation is our great need, and from the proofs given to us up to the present time, we are confident that the people of South Bend will respond with the same generosity that has characterized it in the past."



Seated—Summer Americanization class at Kossuth hall.

Standing—Instructors and visitors.

hauled to the masthead and remains there until sunset.

There remain but the questions as to how the flag shall be draped when used against a wall or when hanging from a line over an opening or from the porch. When a flag hangs against the wall horizontally, the stars must be in the upper left hand corner. When the flag hangs vertically from a line over an opening, or over a porch, the stars must be in the upper right hand corner as seen by a person entering the house.

When the flag is draped from a rope or cable drawn across a street, there is a safe rule to follow—when the street runs east and west, the stars should be north and when the street runs north and south the stars should be toward the east.

Suggests Honor Pupils.

Col. Bullock has also made the following suggestions to principals: "Two pupils—a boy and a girl—with the best record for the week—studies, deportment, neatness in work and in appearance, helpfulness to teachers and to others—may be named "honor pupils" and be given the care of the flag for the succeeding week.

The flag shall be carried to the principal's room and the outgoing "honor pupils" shall instruct their successors in folding and caring for the flag.

"At the opening of school let the flag be raised and when it is in place let a gong be sounded and then let 'The Star Spangled Banner' be sung in every room.

"A smaller flag could be carried to the front in each room for the closing exercises and the "honor pupils" would lower the main flag."